

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1903.

A smokeless locomotive is the latest triumph of an American inventor.

The republican senators are working for, the democrats against the pure food bill.

Since labor produces all wealth it is, in all justice, entitled to an equitable share of what it produces.

Baron Speck Von Sternberg claims to be the original Roosevelt man. We thought it was Senator Platt.

Statistics show that of the 25,000 irrigated farms in Utah, less than 1,000 are numbered. Irrigation is another name for prosperity.

A peaceful and satisfactory outcome of the Venezuelan situation has been secured, thanks to the pacific firmness of your Uncle Samuel.

National irrigation will fail in its grand purpose unless the public domain is preserved for the exclusive benefit of home-builders.

Senator Fairbanks is still working energetically for the passage of the immigration bill, but he has met with herculean difficulties and it is feared, will not be successful.

The passage of effective anti-trust legislation has caused havoc in the prediction departments of many democratic newspapers. The republican party seldom fails to do havoc there.

James J. Hill attributes the commercial decline of Great Britain to the labor unions, which he says have put a premium on mediocrity and promoted industrial stagnation.

With George B. Cortelyou, aged 41, a member of the cabinet and Robert B. Armstrong, aged 29, assistant secretary of the treasury, the administration is demonstrating its belief in young men.

Andrew Carnegie is going to visit Tuskoget. Mr. Booker T. Washington doubtless expects him to bring along his check-book. And if Mr. Carnegie finds things to his liking, Mr. Washington will not be disappointed.

One democrat stands in the way of the ratification of the Columbian isthmian canal treaty. Senator Morgan has threatened to talk it to death, notwithstanding the fact that no member of his party agrees with him in his opposition.

It is dangerous to resist the wishes of a woman if she happens to have a strong will. The experiences of a wealthy Indiana farmer afford ample proof of this assertion. She wanted to go to a circus. Her husband desired that she should stay at home while he went with the children. A physical combat ensued between them, and the husband drove away with the children. Next day the wife had him arrested for assault and used the evidence as basis for a suit for divorce and alimony. She was successful in court, being awarded \$8,500 alimony and the custody of the children. The entire proceedings cost \$15,000 besides wrecking his home and happiness. He might have avoided all the trouble had he consented to his wife's wishes. He could have taken her to the circus for fifty cents and saved \$15,000. There is in this case a lesson which husbands may ponder over with evident profit. It is better in every way to take your wife to a circus than to have her start a circus at home in which you are forced to play the part of a clown.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale at Ketcherside's drug store.

**The Start**

In married life is generally made on an equal footing of health in man and wife. But how soon, in many cases, the wife loses the start and fades in face and fails in flesh, while her husband grows even more rugged and robust.

There is one chief cause for this wifely failure and that is, the failure of the womanly health. When there is irregularity or an unhealthy drain, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness, the general health is soon impaired.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"A little over a year ago I wrote to you for advice," says Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fisher, of Diana, W. Va. "You advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did and with the most happy result. I was troubled with female weakness and bearing-down pains. Had a very bad pain nearly all the time in my left side, nervousness and headache. Was so weak I could hardly walk across my room. Could not sit up only just a little while at a time. My husband got me some of Dr. Pierce's medicine and I began its use. Before I had taken two bottles I was able to help do my work. I used three bottles in all and it cured me. Now I do all my housework. It is the best medicine I ever used."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Elsewhere in this paper is reproduced an excellent editorial from the Tucson Star, which furnishes some practical suggestions for consideration by the legislature regarding the employment of convicts in the territorial prison. It is not only eminently proper, but it is the duty of the present legislature to provide some means to make the prison self-sustaining; and along the lines marked out by the editor of the Star can be found the way by which this object may be attained. The prison farm to which the Star alludes consists of 2,000 acres of fertile bottom land, and it can be utilized as suggested, and from this source alone the prison could be made to pay its way, without a doubt. It would be better perhaps to build a levee the first thing and shut off the overflow; this can be done by the convicts and the land could then be made to produce the year through. This is practical, because the Rockland canal is close at hand and when necessary the land may be irrigated. This is a practicable proposition, the adoption of which will be money saved to the taxpayers. Let the honorable legislators give to the question their early and earnest attention.

Arizona's Legislature.

(Mohave County Miner.)

The legislature is getting down to business at last and is doing just what everyone predicted—violating every pledge made prior to the last election. Col. J. Frank Wilson, who was accidentally elected to congress, is in Phoenix for the purpose, it is said, of instructing the legislators how they can get around passing measures they were pledged by Mr. Wilson's platform to make into laws. The union label bill, the anti-blacklist bill and the eight-hour law have been put to sleep and so will all the other measures that served the purpose of the democrats in the last campaign. We are pleased to note that a number of the democratic members are staying with their pledges, no matter how obnoxious they may be. Of course we do not think an eight-hour law would be the right thing at this time, but the anti-blacklist and union label bills are measures that should appeal to every right-thinking man in the legislature. The session is half expired, yet there is not one law up to the governor for his approval or rejection. There are about fifty clerks and attaches of the legislature drawing from four to six dollars per day and appropriations of several thousand dollars for new territorial buildings that the taxpayers of the territory will have to pay when this aggregation of ignorance and stupidity adjourns next month.

Every man makes mistakes, but that man is lacking in strength of character who makes the same mistake the second time.

Call up phone 212 if you want to reach the Alpha Steam Laundry.

THE TERRITORIAL PRISON.

The legislature is in session. The governor in his message submits to that body the problem providing the convicts of the territorial prison with some kind of employment which may in a measure make the institution partly self-sustaining. The governor refers to the feasibility of raising hemp on the overflow lands of the prison farm as one source of employment, and the working of convicts on the public roads, either of which employment, he considers, will not conflict with free labor. So far so good; but there are means or resources in which this convict labor can be utilized and to such an extent that the prison can be made not only in part but wholly self-sustaining. The overflow lands of the prison farm are most valuable. They can be utilized to produce much. After the annual overflow of the Colorado, which comes in mid-summer, the land can be made to produce prolific quantities of garden truck, far in excess of the consumption of the prison. These lands can be made to produce for several months in large quantities to supply not only the Yuma but other Arizona markets. Tucson could utilize much of this garden product.

Then this overflow land can be made to produce and does produce rich crops of willow and cottonwood fuel, sufficient that, with the garden products, would yield returns of five thousand dollars annually by rotating the crops to be harvested. This is no guess estimate, but has been established by actual observation. This wood finds a ready sale in Los Angeles.

Then this overflow land is most excellent for raising basket willow and bamboo, from which furniture can be manufactured. The willow and bamboo, once planted, becomes a perpetual repeating crop. There is a large demand for willow and bamboo furniture and ware in this hot climate. None of these industries will come in competition with any free labor of the territory. There are many other kinds of use this ground of the prison farm can be put to which would give profitable employment to the inmates of the prison.

The ground is admirably adapted to the production of the finest quality of broomcorn. The making of brooms is an industry any convict can soon learn. Why not supply the Arizona market with brooms from the territorial prison? The farm can be leveled by prison labor. Cottonwood, willow and bamboo growth can be utilized to make strong and enduring dykes to withstand the flood. The convicts could be employed in this work to better advantage than to be herded in idleness.

These are but a few of the many means by and through which the territorial prison may be made self-sustaining. Another resource is that of leasing the convicts, but in the general mutilation of the Arizona code by its late compilers the law seemed to be lost or eliminated, for what purpose it is difficult to discover.

Here is a fruitful subject for the legislature to consider and adopt some practical measures to put into active force.—Tucson Star.

No Prison Removal.

From the Phoenix Gazette.

The "prison removal" cry contains either a nigger in the woodpile or a gigantic graft, perhaps both, and it did not originate with any of the members of the legislature, either. Outwardly it may have come from a legislator, but there are some who appear very amiable and docile, but are able to sit up and look around just the same, and who know a thing or two. They are not grafters, and are watching things solely in the interests of the people, and whenever any attempt is made to gouge the public purse strings there's going to be something doing.

Several members of the legislature deny that they knew there was a plan to remove the penitentiary; they deny that a conference was held for the purpose of discussing it. Others, however, claim that the scheme was not divulged until a few nights ago, and it came from a source

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that will bear watching. There is no popular demand for the removal of the prison. There is no necessity for the removal. And why should the legislators begin to talk about doing something not beneficial or necessary where there is so much to be done that should not be overlooked, things that are necessary and of far more importance than the prison removal?

The Gazette does not believe that the legislature will touch the subject, or at least go so far as to pass a bill ordering the change. It should be the duty of the legislature to provide for the Benson reform school and put it in operation. There is great need for such an institution in Arizona, as every justice of the peace and district judge will inform those who are looking for information.

If it is absolutely necessary that the prison should be removed, why not locate it at Maricopa, or Globe, the most centrally located places in the territory and the most easily accessible?

The Scientific American has figured that there are nearly 200,000 miles of railroad track in the United States. The total weight of the rails required for this mileage is 25,000,000 tons. If this mass of metal could be cast in one rectangular block, it would be 436 feet at the base and 550 feet in height. If all the ties could be gathered in a mammoth pile it would be twenty-four times as great as the pyramid of the Pharaohs. The railroads own 39,729 locomotives, 35,000 passenger cars and 1,409,472 freight cars. The total value of the railroad system of the United States, expressed in figures, is \$13,308,029,032. If this sum were represented in \$10 gold pieces, and the coin melted and run into a single casting, it would form a column fifteen feet in diameter and 259 feet in height.

When the Walls Ran Down.

The Irishman who went up in the hotel lift without knowing what it was did not recover easily from the surprise. He relates the story in this way:

"I went to the hotel, an' says I, 'Is Mr. Smith in?'"
"Yes," says the man wid the sojer cap. "Will yez shtep in?"
So I shteps into the closet, an' all of a suddin he pulls th' rope an'—it's th' truth I'm tellin' yez—th' walls av buildin' began runnin' down into th' cellar.

"Och, murther!" says I. "What'll become av Bridget an' th' childer which was left below there?"

Says th' sojer cap, "Be aisy, sorr; they be all right when yez come down."

How to Cure Alfalfa.

The leaves of alfalfa contain nearly twelve times as much protein as the stem, a ton of alfalfa containing 2,800 pounds of bran. Every effort, then, should be made to cure the alfalfa in such a way as to save all the leaves possible. The method of curing will vary with the conditions of the crop, ground and weather. When alfalfa has made a slow growth, and at the time of cutting the ground and the weather are dry, there is no difficulty in curing. Often under these conditions it is safe to rake within a few hours after mowing, and stack a few hours after the alfalfa has been put in the winrows. When alfalfa has made a rapid growth and is rank and succulent and the weather and ground are damp, the problem of curing is a difficult one. It is easy to dry the leaves, but the stems will contain much moisture after the leaves are too dry. Alfalfa hay should become so dry before stacking that when a handful of stems are twisted together no water can be squeezed out. The most practical way to accomplish this, and at the same time save the leaves, is the plan to adopt, and this will vary with different seasons and places.

There is usually no difficulty in curing any but the first crop. When the conditions for curing the first crop are unfavorable we have usually found the most practicable methods to be to cut the alfalfa early in the morning, after the dew is off, allow it to barely wilt in the swath, then take and before night put in narrow, tall cocks. After the dew is off next morning and the surface of the ground has become dry, we open these cocks carefully, so as not to shatter off the leaves. If the weather is favorable the hay may be stacked in the afternoon; if not, we recock carefully and repeat treatment until the hay is properly cured.

Some alfalfa growers, in stacking the first cutting of alfalfa, put alfalfa and dry straw or prairie hay in alternate layers; a satisfactory way if the dry material is available. Others use ten to fifteen pounds of salt or air-slaked lime to each ton of hay, sprinkling the salt or lime so as to cover as much of each load as possible. Experiments made at this station indicate that considerably less gains are made by cattle when salt is mixed with the feed. A trial of lime on alfalfa, made at this station, showed little effect.—Kansas Experiment Station.

Notice for Publication

Homestead Entry, No. 3340.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Tucson, Arizona.
February 9, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Probate Court at Yuma, Arizona, on Saturday March 21, 1903, viz: Wayne B. Pile, of Yuma, Arizona, for the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, of Sec. 19, T. 9, S. 3, R. 23 W. G. and S. R. B. and M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James H. Hobbs, Boone Havens, Edwin E. Buhl and Thomas L. Despain, all of Yuma, Arizona.
MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication February 11, 1903.
When you come to town call at The Ruby and see the latest.

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through my stock lately? Have you noticed the class of merchandise that is being received daily in the different departments? Do you know that when you send away for things before looking for them at my store that you are

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